

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The attendance at Dover, on Wednesday, was full, the harmony of the Convention unbroken, and the zeal, confidence and enthusiasm of the members, not less than the popular nominations, made by acclamation, were an earnest of approaching victory. The Democratic party is united, resolute and enthusiastic; and strengthened by accessions of many of the best men heretofore acting in opposition to it, (who disgusted with the misrule and corruption of Radicalism, and its affiliation with negroes, have resolved to aid the Democrats to overthrow the existing order of things,) it is resolved on victory. Never were the feelings of the people more deeply stirred and intensified, and never was a party so fully in earnest. The principles embodied in the 15th amendment and the villainous law enacted by a rotten Radical Congress and signed by an imbecile Radical President to enforce it, will be scattered to the winds, so far as the popular verdict against them in Delaware can do it. And now let every man gird on his armor for this contest. There can be no neutrals in a contest such as this. He that is not for us is against us. He who is not for the supremacy of the white race and for constitutional government as established by the fathers of the Republic, is for the negro and all the degeneracy and corruption certain to ensue, socially and politically, from his enfranchisement and admission to all the immunities of citizenship. Choose ye between them. No man can escape the responsibility of this choice, by staying away from the polls. Every man is an integral portion of the government, which in this country is the government of the people. Every man wields an influence for good or evil, and is justly responsible, to the extent of that influence, for the good or evil consequent upon his public acts. Let every man, therefore, now take his choice on which side his influence shall be cast—whether for the white man or the negro—for the wisdom and excellence of the constitution of our fathers, or the degeneracy embodied in the 14th and 15th amendments. The issues which divide the two parties now, are few and simple, so simple that they can be comprehended by the most ordinary intellect. The Democrats uphold the supremacy of the white race and economy in the government. The Radical policy is extravagance and corruption, negro equality and all its concomitant social and political degeneracy. Choose ye between them.

OZONE.—The books tell us that this is a gaseous substance the true nature of which is not fully understood. It is so named from its peculiar odor, which resembles that produced when repeated electric sparks, or the electric discharge from a point, is passed through the atmosphere. Ozone is supposed to be, by chemists, a super-oxide of hydrogen. Without positive knowledge of its nature or production, it is supposed to be evolved by electricity, and to follow electrical phenomena such as that which accompanies the Aurora Borealis. The brilliant displays of this phenomenon on Friday and Saturday nights last, was followed on Sunday by the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, plainly distinguished by the sense of smell; and the peculiar haze in the atmosphere, which continued from Sunday till Thursday, was probably dependent upon the same cause. The mysteries of Nature, though long engaging the most astute minds, are yet sealed and hidden to a great extent. Much has been learned and discovered by the power of investigation and analysis, but much more remains to be learned. With all his knowledge man is yet but in the rudiments of his studies, and has learned just enough to show him how little he does know, and what a vast terra incognita, so to speak, lies unexplored before him.

We have received a copy of Lloyd's Double Maps of the Continents of Europe and America, sold by Agents only. A patent reverser is sold with these Maps for convenience in turning them about, at 30 cents extra. Agents ordering 25 copies of these Maps at one time, will be charged 80 cents per copy; lots of fifty copies and over at a time, 75 cents per copy, or for 100 Maps at a time \$70.00 will be charged. Agents must remit \$1.50 for boxing 50 Maps, and \$2 for boxing 100 Maps. This Map sells so readily, Agents find it unnecessary to go over their field twice, but take names, sell, and deliver at the same time. Address E. Lloyd, American Map Publisher, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York.

The Cambridge Telegraph is the title of a little folio recently started in the beautiful and flourishing town of Cambridge, Md. by Wm. H. Bowdler, Esq. It is devoted to the interests of the people of the Eastern Shore, and independent on all subjects. We believe there are four papers now published in that town.

The most extensive grain grower on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is Thos. Sudler, of Potato Neck, Somerset county, who has threshed 2000 bushels of wheat and 900 bushels of oats.

The foregoing paragraph, says the Eastern Journal, is calculated to do injustice to the Eastern Shore. "There are in Talbot county at least from thirty to forty farmers who raise more wheat than Mr. Sudler, and some who raise two, three, four, and five times as much; and one, who cultivated his own land, has raised over one hundred thousand bushels per annum."

The gentleman here spoken of, must be Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye Neck. His father, Gov. Edward Lloyd, produced one year, 75,000 bushels, and we have heard it said that his son, Edward, produced more wheat than his father, after the division of the estate between the heirs.

AUTUMN.—The scorching heats of Summer are well nigh past, and the sober Autumn comes apace, laden with the rich fruitage of the orchard and the vine. The golden grain has been garnered, the blushing peach, the purple clusters, the tempting pear, the mellow apple, the luscious melon, and the ripening corn; all are ready to repay the toil of the husbandman.

"Thrice happy time, Best portion of the various year, in which Nature rejoices, smiling on her works, Lovely, to full perfection wrought."

Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, whose death at his temporary residence, at Newport, R. I. on August 18th, has been announced, was born on October 28th, 1795, at Baltimore, Md. He graduated at Baltimore College, in 1812, and after having served in the ranks during the war with England, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1816. For the next twenty years he followed the profession of the law with great success. In 1820 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and was reelected to that body in 1822. In 1823 he was appointed Secretary of the Legation to Chili but declined the position. In consequence of his adherence to the political party of which John Quincy Adams was leader, Mr. Kennedy for the next fifteen years was prevented from filling any public office; he, however, defended his political principles by his pen, and in 1839 wrote a review of Mr. Cambreleng's Report on Commerce and Navigation, taking strong ground as a friend of protection to American industry. In 1831, he was a delegate to the National Convention of the friends of manufactures held in New York, and was appointed on the Committee to draft an address in favor of the protective policy. In 1838, Mr. Kennedy was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, and served in the 25th, 27th and 28th Congresses. In 1846 he was again elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and made Speaker of that body, and took an active part in the measures to resume payment of the interest of the State debt, and to restore the public credit. In 1852 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, under President Fillmore; this was the last public position which he held. In 1849 he was elected Provost of the Maryland University, and quite recently he was chosen one of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund. Among Mr. Kennedy's various political tracts, speeches, reports and addresses, the most prominent, besides those mentioned above, are his reports on the "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," and on "The Warehouse System," both written by him as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in Congress. He also published many pamphlets in defence of the protective system. In general literature, Mr. Kennedy is known as the author of "Swallow Barn," "Horseshoe Robinson," "Rob of the Bowl," "Annals of Quod Libet," and "Memoirs of William Wood." He also delivered many historical, biographical and literary discourses, and was for a long time Vice President of the Maryland Historical Society.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.—What with frauds in Indian contracts, surreptitious sales of Indian lands, bills for the protection of monopolies, and bribes and fees to abandon opposition to appropriations and claims for damages, the field of operations has been large and lucrative. But of all the swindles, those relating to land grants have been on a scale the most enormous. The grants to various railroad companies at the last session of Congress amounted in the aggregate to about eighty millions of acres. In addition, there were previous grants of thirty-five millions of acres to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and forty-seven millions of acres to the Northern Pacific, besides minor grants to other companies—making in the aggregate nearly two hundred millions of acres thus given away up to the close of the last session of Congress.

A desperate fight took place in O'Brien county, Tennessee, on Sunday last, between a Sheriff's posse and a party of negroes. The former was endeavoring to arrest a negro, charged with stealing and attempt to murder. During the fight five whites and four negroes were wounded. The latter made the attack. Most of them were finally arrested and lodged in jail.

Statistics prove that our gold product is disposed of in about the following manner: 15 per cent. is marked down for manufacturers, 35 per cent. goes to Europe, 25 per cent. to Cuba, 15 per cent. to Brazil, 5 per cent. directly to Japan and the Indies, leaving but 5 per cent. for circulation.

Evidently the revolutionary element is at work again in Spain. A Madrid despatch says that the government has taken measures to repress instantly any outbreak. An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes is not expected at present.

The French armies are now supplied with provisions of all kinds.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

A RIDE TO THE PIER.—The IMPROVEMENTS AND THE NEW FERRIS OF NEW CASTLE.—We took a ride to the Pier House, on the Delaware river, last night, going out of our way, somewhat, by Armstrong's Corner, to witness the activity in the peach shipment at that station, and to see the cordials most convenient to our view along the road we travelled. They all looked well, but we noticed, as worthy of special mention, their excellent, the field of Mr. A. J. Nowland, Mrs. Burdette, Mr. Thomas Cochran, Mr. S. T. Stallcross, Mr. J. K. Williams, Mr. Gasaway Watkins, Mr. George Casner, and others. The needs of praise, we thought, was due to our excellent fellow-citizens of New Castle, for their zest and best filled cars; and next to him came Messrs. Nowland and Casner, between whom we could not decide. Both fields were very fine. Beyond the fine farm of Mr. Casner, the fields were not so flourishing, the land toward the river seemed to be not so highly improved, though there were several fine fields in view. Our farmers will not admit a full crop, though the corn looks rank and luxuriant, having a healthy, deep green hue. The late refreshing showers came about one week too late, it is alleged, to make a full well-filled ear. We went dispute this point to them, or put our own judgment in opposition to theirs; but we will say that to all appearances, the crop will be large.

What a gratifying sight it is to mark the improvements which meet the eye at every step of a progress through a highly cultivated country like this. On our side, for the first part of our journey, sat that most estimable citizen and thorough farmer, S. F. Shallcross, Esq., who informed us that twenty-eight years ago, when he first came to New Castle county, much of the highly improved section where he now situated the fine farms of Messrs. Shallcross, Cochran, Williams, and Perkins, was lying neglected, or open to the winds. Now it is a beautiful and stately mansions, having beautiful lawns decorated with choice shrubbery, shade trees and flowers; covered with luxuriant fields, productive orchards, neatly trimmed hedge-rows, and capacity for all the appliances which comfort and convenience require, or wealth and prosperity can supply. The eye never tires of gazing upon these evidences of the thrift and prosperity of the substantial farmer of New Castle county.

Nearing the river we passed the fine estates of Messrs. Vandegrift, Norney, and others, and then, after passing the residence of Mr. Henry C. Walter, we came to the bridge which crosses the Augustine Creek, nearly half a mile in length, a substantial structure lately erected by the county, at a cost of about \$17,000. Piles have been driven securely at the mouth of the creek, to keep the floating ice on the river in winter from damaging the bridge.

Within half a mile, after leaving the bridge, we came to the well known Pina House, a stately mansion with capacity for several hundred guests. Simeon Lord, a genial gentleman, full of chat and very attentive to his guests, of whom his house is generally full in the summer season. A cheery home the air pervades the place. While we were waiting, we sat down to a tender steak, a cup of good coffee, hot corn muffins, light loaf, golden butter, sliced tomatoes, and the etcetera of a well filled board. A pleasant ride and whetted the appetites of our party, and Mr. Lord was not much the gainer by that sitting. After supper a promenade upon the veranda brought us in contact with a party of gay and social seizers, of both sexes, tripping it to the music of a futed piano.

The "Pier" is a place of popular resort in the summer and fall months. There is good bathing, good boats, and the anglers and the gunners, both excellent, and the proprietor is ever anxious to please.

STEAM GRIST MILL.—A gentleman from Media, Pa., visited this town, on Tuesday last, in search of a site whereon to erect a steam mill for the manufacture of flour. He was advised by the President of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange to go into some grain producing section, and find his way to Middletown. He expressed himself much pleased with the country, and is in treaty with one of our citizens for a lot adjacent to the mill race, and near the wharf. While in this able location, he expressed his intention to erect a steam flouring mill, and his willingness to apply the steam to a cotton or woolen establishment, also, if so desired by the owner of the place. The erection of a large merchant mill, here, would afford a most convenient home market for our farmers, and further supplies of grain could be drawn by Rail Road from all parts of this peninsula. He is understood to be a man of capital for the enterprise, and possessing a full practical knowledge of the business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Willie, a son of Mr. John Brown, residing near Glasgow, Del. met with a very serious accident on last Monday morning. It appears that he was assisting his father who was cutting clover seed with a reaper. While in the act of removing some impediment just before the cutting-bar, the horses, from some unknown cause, started, pulling the knives directly upon him. The little fellow succeeded in getting his limb over the bar, but the other unfortunately was caught in the gears. It being some time before the horses could be stopped, his foot and ankle were fastened out and lacerated. Drs. Tuff and Brazor, of Elkton, were at once summoned, and after a careful examination of the case, determined to give him the chances of recovery without amputation. Although much distressed at the time, the little fellow is now doing as well as could be expected.

ELECTION.—The city election of Wilmington takes place Sept. 6th. By the new law, passed by the last Legislature, the Mayor, elected last year, holds the office for three years. The most important officer at the coming election, therefore, is the Mayor of the City Council. The Republicans have nominated the following candidates: President of Council, J. H. Adams; Treasurer, Joseph L. Kilgore; Assessor, Isaac Woodrow. The Democrats will nominate to-day.

THE SEAFORD AND GEORGETOWN R. R.—The move on the part of some New Yorkers, to build the railroad across from Seaford to Georgetown, seems to be meeting with some encouragement. The Delawareans say: "A meeting of the Commissioners of the Seaford and Georgetown R. Road Company, was held in Seaford, on Saturday last, for the purpose of opening books of subscription to the capital stock of said road."

We hear of much sickness of a bilious type. The intense and long continued heat of the summer, it was expected would produce more than the usual amount of autumnal dysentery. Typhoid and intermittent fever are more than usually prevalent, and in some instances whole families are stricken with the latter disease.

The Sunday School of the Elkton Presbyterian Church had a very pleasant picnic, on Thursday last week, in the grove of Hon. Hiram McCullough. Everything passed off pleasantly, and scholars vied with each other in having a good time.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Congress at its last session appropriated \$37,000 for the preservation and repair of Fort Delaware and \$33,600 for the battery at Fins point, opposite Fort Delaware.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company has discontinued the special arrangement for carrying Car May passengers to and from New Castle.

Hoffecker & Brother's canning establishment is the busiest place in Smyrna. They have about 100 persons employed in putting up from 3,500 to 4,000 cases of peaches per day.

John Dugan, of Lohdell's car wheel works, Wilmington, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking poison. Cause domestic difficulty.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at Dover, on Wednesday last, each county being fully represented. After music by the Amphion Brass Band, of New Castle, in the absence of John P. Cochran, Esq. Albert O. Newton, Esq. called the meeting to order about half past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Sewell C. Biggs was elected temporary Chairman and Mr. Wm. D. Fowler Secretary.

On motion of George Gray, a committee of five from each county was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, which reported as follows: President, John H. Bewley, of Kent Co. Vice-Presidents, George Lodge, of New Castle Co. Daniel C. Godwin of Kent Co. Warren Kinder of Sussex Co. Secretaries, Henry Eckel of New Castle Co. Jas. L. Wolcott of Kent Co. J. C. West, Jr. of Sussex Co. On motion the report was adopted.

A committee on credentials was next appointed, and then a committee on resolutions, consisting of five from each county.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor and Representative in Congress.

Mr. T. M. Ogle of New Castle county, nominated James Ponder, Esq. of Sussex county, and Mr. Marshal S. Chandler nominated Samuel Jefferson, Esq. of New Castle county, and on motion the nomination for Governor was closed.

Mr. I. P. Walker stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Jefferson, when on motion the nomination of Mr. Ponder was made unanimous by acclamation.

Geo. P. Kay of Sussex county nominated Hon. B. T. Biggs for Congress, and on motion of Mr. McIntyre the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation, amid immense applause.

A committee of three were appointed to inform the gentlemen of their nomination, and to bring Mr. Biggs, who was in Dover, to the Hall.

On motion of Wm. Dean a State Executive Committee was appointed as follows:—Wm. Dean, Wm. Bright, and Wm. Herbert, of New Castle Co. James Williams, Andrew J. Wright and Dr. Albert Whiteley, of Kent Co. C. W. Wright, John T. Moore and Wm. B. Tomlinson, of Sussex.

At this point the committee sent after Mr. Biggs, headed by the band, entered the Hall, and amid loud cheers and the sound of music, conducted him to the speakers stand. Mr. Biggs acknowledged the honor bestowed upon him in a short and forcible address.

The committee on resolutions then came into the Hall, and submitted the following resolutions which were adopted:

The Democratic Party, of Delaware, in State Convention assembled, declare

1st.—That their devotion now as in the past to the Federal Union, as established by the Fathers of the Republic, and to the Constitution as made and adopted by them which is the only bond of Union.

2d.—To the rights of the people and of the States, secured by that Constitution.

3d.—To Constitutional civil liberty which can only be secured and perpetuated by a strict adherence to the Constitution thus formed.

4th.—That they further declare that the Federal Government and the Government of the State of Delaware are inseparable, and that the best and only way to preserve the Union is by the strictest adherence to the Constitution thus formed.

5th.—That they further declare that the Federal Government and the Government of the State of Delaware are inseparable, and that the best and only way to preserve the Union is by the strictest adherence to the Constitution thus formed.

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9th.—That they further declare that the Federal Government and the Government of the State of Delaware are inseparable, and that the best and only way to preserve the Union is by the strictest adherence to the Constitution thus formed.

10th.—That they further declare that the Federal Government and the Government of the State of Delaware are inseparable, and that the best and only way to preserve the Union is by the strictest adherence to the Constitution thus formed.

11th.—That they are in favor of confining to the white race exclusively, the right of suffrage.

12th.—That they are in favor of a wise and economical administration of the Federal and State governments.

13th.—That they call upon their fellow citizens who have heretofore opposed party organization to join them now in making this base and desperate attempt of a falling party to prolong its power at the cost of degrading American citizenship and risking our last hope for self-government by a free and intelligent nation of white teachers and scholars vying with each other in having a good time.

14th.—That while they are opposed to bringing the question of the proper relations of capital and labor into political controversies, yet in view of the late radical propositions to disregard all questions of race in the population and industrial and political regulation of the country—they declare that our Republican system is maintained when labor is well paid, and is in greatest danger when Asiatic hordes are assisted to invade us and engraft their theories of "cheap labor" upon our present system.

15th.—Relying upon the patriotism and devotion of the white people of this State to their own race they hereby declare their determination to vigorously oppose the negroes in any campaign and to show to the people of the whole country that the people of Delaware at the present day, imitating the example of their patriotic fathers, will maintain and perpetuate a free man's government uncontaminated by an association or participation therein with the negro race.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which Mr. Eckel of Wilmington submitted the following resolution which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in opposing the unconstitutional acts and battling with the corruptions of "the powers that be" at the seat of our national government, our Senators and Representatives in Congress are entitled to our warmest thanks, and in proof of this declaration the Democracy of Delaware hereby pledges itself to return the people's faithful Representative, HON. BENJAMIN T. BIGGS, to the Forty-second Congress by an increased majority.

THE WAR NEWS.

Never, perhaps, in the history of belligerent nations, was there a greater mudle than is to be found in the telegrams from the seat of war, published by the daily press. It is impossible to get the truth of anything, so confused and conflicting are the different accounts of the battles and the strategic movements of the belligerents. Three terrible and sanguinary battles were fought last week, closing on the 18th. These battles took place at Mars-la-Tour, Rezonville and Gravelotte, three little villages very near and but little west of Metz, and have resulted in such a severe loss to both armies that both have to pause to reorganize and combine their shattered forces, and bring up fresh ammunition and supplies. It is not likely that any active movements will be resumed before a week or two. Then we may expect a decisive battle in the Plains of Champagne, a battle second only to that which Attila was compelled to fight when he had reached the same neighborhood. The possible results in case of defeat of either the French or German armies must necessarily be disastrous in the extreme.

King William, referring to the battle of Gravelotte, writes to the Queen that "the fighting ceased gradually," and that the troops "performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive again to be repulsed." He does not, in this communication, appear to treat the event as a great victory, but rather as a dear day's fighting. On the other hand, a dispatch is announced by the French government from Gen. Bazaine, confirming his former dispatch, in which he stated that after a battle of nine hours he held all his positions. Yet unofficial reports from English and Prussian sources continue to claim the day for King William.

The places which figure in the sanguinary battles of last week are all upon the roads leading westward from Metz towards Verdun. There are three of these roads—one to the northwest through Brey, a tow about fifteen miles off; one directly to the west by Gravelotte and Mars la Tour, which are within three or four miles of the walls, and a third between the two just named through Etain. The town of Vionville, which has been more than once confounded in the dispatches with Thionville, also figures in these battles, and is situated between Mars la Tour and Rezonville. It appears that both armies were fighting for the control of these roads—Bazaine to use them in his retreat, and the Germans to shut him up in Metz by seizing the roads themselves. The Germans have thus far been successful in holding them.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Paris, asserts that Bazaine has already succeeded in withdrawing the main body of his army from Metz, that he is on the way to St. Menes, (thirty miles North of Vitry and twenty-five Northeast of Chalons,) where McMahon will probably endeavor to join him, and where a great battle may be fought.

The situation at Strasbourg is becoming critically interesting. The Prussians have caused the water supply of the city to be cut off by diverting the course of the river Ill at Erstein. Stringent regulations to restrict the seige and defend the places have been made by the commander of the garrison.

The diplomatic corps in Paris met daily and it is asserted that, be the turn of events what it may, intervention in favor of peace will be made before the end of the month.

Rumors of the formation of a fresh Holy Alliance, similar to that which followed the downfall of the first Napoleon, in 1815 are afloat. On the presumption of the humiliation of France and the dethronement of the Emperor, William, a King by "divine right," asks Russia and England, Italy and Austria, to join him in preventing anarchy in France, in guaranteeing the people peace, order and protection. This means the suppression of republicanism, and the elevation of a Bourbon to the throne of France. With the downfall of the present dynasty, is associated the uprising of the government of the people. If the French are left to manage their own matters, there will assuredly be a Republic in that country. They detest the Bourbons, and long for freedom, under which to develop the best interests of the nation. This is the anarchy which troubles Bismarck and William, and against such a result they are preparing. If France is beaten and peace declared, then the proposed alliance will commence to operate. If France declares a Republic by a vote of the people, that will be anarchy, and the Great Powers will interfere. No matter how peaceful and decorous the proceedings may be which inaugurate a Republic, Bismarck will denounce them as the beginning of anarchy, and let loose the soldiers of other nations upon the soil of France. This Holy Alliance, if perfected, will tyrannize over France in 1870, as did its predecessor in 1815, and crush all hope of a Republic in that country. More than this, it will neutralize the efforts of patriots in all parts of Europe. With such a combination of military powers, bound to uphold Kingly authority at all hazards, what hope will Germans or Hungarians, Italians or Spaniards have for the future?

The Bavarian government has forbidden the promulgation of the bill of Papal infallibility in the kingdom. This is the first of the German Catholic countries to take this momentous step.

President Grant and family passed through New York city on Tuesday en route to Newport, where they will remain until to-day, the guests of L. P. Morton, Esq.

A proclamation of neutrality of the United States in the contest now waging between France and Prussia was issued by President Grant on Monday.

Hard fighting is again reported in Cuba, with the advantages on the side of the revolutionists.

Another submarine cable between England and France has been successfully laid. All the Radical candidates for Congress in South Carolina are negroes.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The latest news from the seat of war is for the most part a repetition of that previously received. Mr. Gaillardet's telegram of Tuesday to the Courier des Etats Unis presents, perhaps, as fair a review of the situation as could be had in Paris. All that he can say of the sanguinary battles of last week may be summed up in three words: "Check and countercheck." Bazaine, he tells us, wished to leave Metz and was not able. The Prussians wished to cut Bazaine's communications with Paris, but did not succeed. Such is the sum and substance of his report. Other accounts declare that Metz is isolated, and still other accounts that McMahon has reached Ardennes by a flank movement, and will probably succeed in forming a junction with Bazaine.

The movements of the Crown Prince of Prussia are equally in doubt. By one account, he has halted in his march to Paris, and is moving with his troops to reinforce those of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz before Metz. According to another account, he is actually marching on Paris. One thing, however, may be set down as quite certain: the French people are expecting the appearance of a Prussian army before Paris, and are making extraordinary exertions to put that city in the best possible state of defence. The vigor with which the work is pushed forward implies a doubt of the ability of the French armies now in the field to obtain any signal advantage over their adversaries, and although the situation as a whole is regarded as much more hopeful than it was after the defeats of Worth and Forbach, it is evidently still critical.

Pope Pius IX. having offered in communications to Napoleon and King William to mediate between France and Prussia, the latter Sovereign has written in reply a letter, which will command the admiration of all nations. He offers to discontinue the war upon the simple assurance of "him who declared" that the peace of Germany shall not again be interrupted. There is demanded no conditions such as the Conqueror has the right to dictate. No provinces are to be ceded as the fruits of the conquest. This magnanimity of Prussia's Sovereign will be not less applauded than the energy and skill of Prussia's Generals; and its very generosity places it out of the power of the French nation to reject it and maintain the respect of mankind.

DIED.
In this town, on Monday night last, Elmer Boone Walker, son of D. W. C. and Alice Walker, aged fifteen months and twenty days.
On Thursday morning, William B. infant son of Thomas H. and Irene Rothwell.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.	
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.	
Wheat, new.....	1 30 @ 1 35
Corn, yellow.....	50 @ 55
" white.....	1 00 @ 1 05
Oats, new.....	42 @ 45
Oats, old.....	35 @ 40
Timothy Seed.....	25 @ 28
Clover Seed.....	9 50
Eggs.....	22 cts @ doz
Butter.....	35 @ 40 cts @ lb
Lard.....	20 @ 22 "
Potatoes.....	75 @ 80 @ bushel.
PHILADELPHIA.	
Prime new red wheat.....	\$1 41 @ 1 43
Corn, yellow.....	55 @ 57
Oats (Pennsylvania).....	55
Cloverseed.....	\$8 00
Timothy.....	\$4 00
WILMINGTON.	
Wheat, prime.....	\$1 40 @ 1 45
Corn.....	1 08
Oats.....	60
Flour.....	\$8 00 @ 10 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty) in the Medical College of Philadelphia, 15 years experience, (form of Dr. Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Philadelphia. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, and no success in any case. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15-17

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing in Delaware.

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this Business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK, which will be made in the LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER.

At No. 228 Market Street, The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 16-7 Edward Moore

GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs	20 cts.	Lard	16 cts.
Butter	20 "	Hogs	11 "
Chickens, dressed	14 "	Hogs, alive	10 "
Ducks	14 "	Potatoes, round	35 "
Turkeys	16 "	Feathers	65 "
Geese	12 "	Honey	20 "

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. March 20-7 Wm. Z. GIBSON.

A Perfect Fertilizer for all Crops.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE,

MADE FROM Super Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

Warranted free from adulteration, and equal in quality to any sold during the last four years.

Experience in the use of "Complete Manure" by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and of the New England States, running through a period of four years, has resulted in proving it to be the

Best Fertilizer Offered For Sale!! This manure contains all the elements of plant food in a soluble form, containing iron, well, food for giving lasting fertility to the soil.

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